"CUCKOOS" MEEKLY VOTE AGAINST THEIR CONVICTIONS-THE ENTIRE BILL LIKELY TO BE REPORTED TO-DAY-POPULIST

OFFOSITION TO THE SUGAR SCHEDULE PUTS THE MANAGERS IN

> A PANIC. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, June 28.-The protracted fight in corporation of the Populistic scheme of taxing incomes above \$4,000 in a supposed measure of therefore, without action. this vicious excrescence on tariff legislation, the
Southern friends and promoters of the income tax
order of some judge of a United States Court." scheme were able to dragoon all but four Norththree voted outright to throw overboard the income tax section, and Mr. McPherson was paired in favor of the motion.

THE "CUCKOO" HABIT FIXED.

Mr. Gray, who had taken the trouble to announce publicly his conscientious opposition to the income tax, could not overcome his "cuckoo" paired to take sides with Mr. Hill. Messrs. Gorman and Gibson, of Maryland; Vilas and Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Palmer, of Illinois; Brice, of Ohio, and the other Northern Democrats who look upon the income tax as a short-sighted and mistaken effort on the part of the Southern leaders to wreak revenge on the wealthier States in the North, followed "cuckoo"-like in the train of Mr. Vest and Mr. Jones and cast their votes submissively for the grossly sectional income tax "concession" which the South and Southwest have he would endeavor to make the income provisions all along demanded as the price of their support of any Tariff bill.

Partly with a view to fasten this odious sec-Partly with a view to the number of their sparsely such as a war necessity. He believed that in time ence to the public sentiment of their sparsely licans gave both positive and negative aid to the Finance Committee in its effort to save the income tax section from Mr. Hill's attack. the Government, would ultimately seek its entire Messrs, Teller, of Colorado; Power, of Montana; Shoup, of Idaho; Mitchell, of Oregon; Hansbrough, of North Dakota, and Pettigrew, of South Dakota, helped to swell the majority in favor of the retention of the tax, while Messrs. Wolcott, of Colorado, and Dubois, of Idaho, were

ONLY TWO SECTIONS REMAIN.

The imposition of an income tax having been victoriously affirmed as an essential feature of the Democratic party's programme of tariff reform, few stumbling-blocks were found to remain
in the way of disposing of the remaining parain the way of disposing of the remaining parain the way of the bill. More a few house, dispute the constitution.

"In other words," Mr. Hill suggested, "you adform, few stumbling-blocks were found to remain in the way of disposing of the remaining paragraphs of the bill. After a few hours' discussion the internal revenue provisions increasing the daty on distilled spirits from 90 cents to \$110 a galton and lengthening the bonded period to eight years were adopted with slight amendments, as were also the brief paragraphs affecting the manufacture of tobacco. The last section but one of the bill—that repealing the reciprocity agreements entered into under the McKinley Act—was reached just before adjournment. As some serious debate is expected on this highly important change proposed in the section went over without action until te-morrow. There is an excellent prospect, however, that the bill will be finished in Committee of the Whole te-morrow and reported to the Senate before adjournment. Mr. Hoar's objection to the consideration of the House resolution to extend the appropriations of the current year unless the has caused some easiless among the Democratic managers, who shrink from taking the responsibility of "stopping the wheels of Government" after July 1, simply to avoid the side-tracking even temporarily of the Tariff bill. If Mr. Hoar persists in his objection, there may be a few days' additional delay before the consideration of the Tariff bill can be renewed in the Senate.

WORRIED BY THE POPULIST BOLT.

The open break of the Populist Senators with the Democratic majority reported in these dispatches yesterday had the effect to-day of increasing the anxiety of the Democratic leaders add 50 per cent thereto, and that shall be the law-The open break of the Populist Senators with over the fate of the "surrender" measure to an | ful assessment. almost panicky pitch. The fact that Senator Irby maintains relations with the Populists and took part in their conference last night has greatly weakened public confidence in Mr. Gor-man's assertion that the "compromise" bill will e passed by the aid of forty-three Democratic

New interest has been given to the situation by the persistence with which rumors are re-peated to the effect that Senator Martin, of Kan-sas, is also "somewhat queer" on the bill. The suggestion is being industriously circulated that both he and Senator Irby are determined to vote against the sugar schedule as it is now framed and possibly against the Tariff bill itself if the present sugar schedule should be retained. There is no possibility, of course, of verifying these rugners, and the Senators themselves are maintaining strict silence as to their intentions.
Mr. Irby's course is a little irregular and per-plexing. He has frequently supported the committee, but on several occasions he has voted with Mr. Hill. On the sugar schedule, however, he is clearly on record as opposed to a ratification of the terms of the Jones-Gorman "surrender" to Mr. Havemeyer and the sugar trust.

MURPHY'S ATTITUDE UNCERTAIN. Mr. Murphy's attitude toward the bill in its final stages is also enveloped in uncertainty. Up to to-day the junior New-York Senator has steadily supported the Finance Committee in carrying out all its "bargains," not the least conspicuous of which has been its provided of which has been its practical restoration of the McKinley rates of duty on collars and cuffs. This afternoon Mr. Murphy joined Mr. Hill in opposing the income tax section, thus violating openly the agreement reached in the Democratic openly the agreement reached in the Democratic caucus. Whether he will now oppose the Tariff bill as a whole because the income tax section has been securely imbedded in it is a problem which can scarcely be solved before the last rollcall is reached. For the present it remains to tantalize the Democratic management, as well as the alert and curious public here, which is following the hazardous fortune of the pending bill.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

FOR THE Sea-Side or Mountains

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that onlinea by the statements of so many eminent Senators on the Democratic side of the chamber. Two eminent Senators on that side (Messrs. Hill and bill wiped out the sovereignty and autonomy of the States, and that the income tax was not only socialistic and sectional, but that it was a blow at property itself. There were six appropriation bills waiting the action of the Senate, and the proper way Senate over the income-tax section of the would be to take them up one by one, and devote an Tariff bill ended this afternoon, when Mr. Hill's evening or a day to each of them. Mr. Hoar was motion to strike out the entire section was destill speaking when, at 10:30 a. m., the Vice-Presifeated by the decisive majority of seventeen, dent interrupted him and laid the Tariff bill before The New-York Senator's struggle against the in. | the Senate. The motion to refer the joint resolution

revenue reform on the lines of the Chicago plat-form was, of course, a forlorn hope from the start, for the income tax has been both in the accurate books of account, which shall at all rea- proj House and the Senate the strongest vote-getting senable times be open to the inspection of internal feature alike of the Wilson, the Voorhees and revenue officers. An amendment had been offered to the Jones-Gorman Tariff bills. In spite of the it by Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) so as to make it read patent unpopularity in the East and North or this vicious excrescence on tariff legislation, the

ern Democratic Senators into supporting this certainly objectionable, and ought to be reformed odiously sectional and Populistic innovation upon or withdrawn entirely. He was in favor of an recognized methods of Federal taxation in time | income tax, but such a tax ought not to be made of peace. The four who stood out to the end odious to every lover of liberty in this country and were Messrs. Hill and Murphy, of New-York, and all over the world. There were certain principles were Messrs. Hill and Murphy, of New-York, and
of government which could not be sneered at.
Smith and McPherson, of New-Jersey. The first laughed down or treated as trifles. There was no earthly reason why the purpose sought by the section in question could not be accomplished in a constitutional and regular manner, and if the Finance Committee was so desirous to have things just as it wanted them it would have to take the consequences. He admitted the right of the Government to require for purposes of taxation the income tax, could not overcome his "cuckoo" to reject the them in a proper way. But how? Were the books section. He characteristically kept out of the senate chamber until the fight was over, and revenue officer, or, worse than that, for the purpose "dodged" the vote completely by allowing the of obtaining information on which speculators Republican Senator with whom he is regularly might operate? The Government had no need of an inspection of books, except once a year, when the return of the corporation was made. He repeated that he wanted to vote for the income tax, but he did not want to vote for it in an odious wa,", and he would not do so.

TO MAKE IT AS BAD AS POSSIBLE.

Mr. Manderson (Rep., Neb.) said that no one could read the section in question without wonder-ing how it came into the bill. Unlike the Senator from Colorado, he was not in favor of an income tax either on individuals or on corporations, and of the bill as objectionable as possible, in the hope that the Senate would ultimately strike out all the provisions relating to that tax. He believed the ncome tax to be unjustifiable as a method of colof peace an income tax was a most dangerous step money aristocracy which, paying the expenses of

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa) appealed to Mr. Vest to adopt Mr. Teller's suggestion and withdraw the section entirely.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) also appealed to Mr.

Vest to "abate somewhat of his obstinacy and allow the section to go out."

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.), who is in charge of this part of the bill, said that he could not assent to wolcott, of Colorado, and Dubofs, of Idaho, were paired against Mr. Hill's motion. My Jones, of Nevada, did not vote. Mr. Stewart did not vote either way. The other three Populists eagerly supported the Democratic management in its supported the Democratic management in its defence of a principle of taxation unheard of it the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago, but boldly enunciated in the platform of the Populist party at Omaha in 1892.

Wr. Vest (Dem., Mo.), who is in charge of this part of the bill, said that he could not assent to the request that the whole section be stricken out. But he had no pride of opinion about it. He was not its author. It had come in the bill from the House of Representatives. It had been approved by the Treasury Department, and it was thought the request that the whole section be stricken out. But he had no pride of opinion about it. He by the Treasury Department, and it was thought necessary and proper by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. At the same time he appreciated the force of Mr. Teller's remarks in regard to the seeming hardhness of its provisions, but he paid no

Sections 67, 69, 70 and 71 were struck out of the bill, on motion of Mr. Vest. Section 68 was

HILL'S FIFTEEN OBJECTIONS.

This finished all the sections relating to the income tax, and Mr. Hill submitted a motion to strike them all out of the bill. He epitomized his

washington, June 23.—Senators again were slow in appearing this morning, and the rollcall had only twenty-seven responses. The services of the Sergeant-at-Arms and his deputies were put in requisition, and at 10:20 the requisite number (forty-three) was obtained.

The House joint resolution to continue all the regular appropriation bills for one month after June 20 was laid before the Senate and read a second time, Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.), chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, moved that it be referred mill it in this bill has hindered, delayed the surface of a segment at a second-An income tax is not fasten in the regular appropriations, moved that the referred mill the committee on Appropriations, moved that it be referred to that committee.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) gave notice that when reported back he would move to amend it by substituting for it the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for the current year. There was no reason, he said, why the majority should discontinue all the ordinary methods of making appropriations for the support of the current year. There was no reason, he said, why the majority should discontinue all the ordinary methods of making appropriations for the support of the current year. There was no reason, he said, why the majority should discontinue all the ordinary methods of making appropriations for the support of the current year. There was no reason, he said, why the majority should discontinue all the ordinary methods of making appropriations for the support of the current year. There was no reason, he said, why the majority should discontinue all the ordinary methods of making appropriations for the support of the current year. There was no reason, he said, why the majority should discontinue all the ordinary methods of making appropriations for the support and the provisions of the measure of the constitution, the provision of the fact that the needs of the constitution is a definite the minority supposed to be considered to the provisions of the measure of the constitutio

Indicin proportion to population, it is unconstitutional and cannot be enforced.

Fifth-It is unequal, uplot anonpally urged by the representatives of these States which will be leant affected by its provisions. It is an attack upon the thrift, the encorporation of the proportion o

renues without encroaching spin the search actives and revenues of the States. This measure tonly provides for income taxation proper, but dudes an inheritance and gift tax, thereby tressing upon a field already occupied by many of States. Incomes, if taxed at all, should be teel by State rather than Federal authority. e States are suffering more from tack of sufficiently proper revenues than is the general Government. What are essentially local revenues and perserved for local purposes. Jeventh—Its provisions are inquisiterial and ensive in their character. A citizen is compelled give evidence against himself and to submit to production and inspection of his books and pers. The political agents of the Government, vested with vast powers which are liable to use. Taxation may be increased to per cent of other severe penalties may be imposed. It is system of taxation adapted to a memorphical terroment, but unsuited for a free government, we will be a transmitted for a free government, we will be a memorphical terroment, but unsuited for a free government, we will be a transmit of the first though the States have themselves. ent and proper revenues than the soul revenues eriment. When the prospective providing a continuous providing are inquisitorial and offensive in their characters. A citype is almost to the characters. A citype is elimit to the continuous providing are inquisitorial and offensive in their characters. A citype is elimit to the continuous providing and their continuous provided and their continuous providing and their continuous prov

spection and substitutes for its one shall believe that a collector or demands return of the income of a corporation has not been made, be shall make an affairly of said belief and of the grands on which it is founded and chall first with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who shall issue a request, in writing, to the corporation in allow an examination to be made. In case of refusal by the corporation in his possession and the amendation of the information in his possession and the amendments was kept up for a nother hour, and then, on motion of Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.), Mr. Chandbele's amendment was ladd on the table—yeas, at many in the discussion on the section and the amendments was kept up for a nother hour, and then, on motion of Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.), Mr. Chandbele's amendment was ladd on the table—yeas, at many in the constitution of the Rep. Mans) was arguing in favor of Mr. Hill's amendment, and noticing Mr. Harris on the section and the amendment was ladd on the table—yeas, at many in the constitution of the Culted States on the table.

If we will kind, "said Mr. Harris seven to lay the Constitution of the United States on the table." And now, if our lively and widewake friend, the Senator from Massachusetts on the table. "And now, if our lively and widewake friend, the Senator from Massachusetts, and move to lay on the table of the said of the constitution of the Senator from Massachusetts, and move to lay on the table of the said of the constitution of the Senator from Massachusetts, and move to lay on the table of the said of the secure of the senator from Massachusetts, and move to lay on the table of the said of the secure of the senator from Massachusetts, and move to lay on the table of the amendment of the secure of the senator form Massachusetts, and move to lay on the table of the amendment of the secure of the secure of the secure of the secure of t

The question then came on the amendment offered by Mr. Vest, and it was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Hill moved to strike out Section 66, and that motion was rejected without a division.

Mr. Hill then moved to go back to Section 56, which requires individuals to make returns of their incomes, and to strike out the words "by the examination of such person." Mr. Vest suggested to make the clause read "by inquiry of such person." but that did not entirely meet Mr. Hill's objection, and he insisted on his amendment. The amendment was rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 35.

Sections 67, 69, 70 and 71 were struck out of the bill, on motion of Mr. Vest. Section 68 was amended.

The discussion on the increase of the tax on whiskey and the extension of the bonded period was carried on by Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) in opposition

carried on by Mr. Allrich (Rep., R. I.) in opposition to both, and by Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.) in support of the latter proposition.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) argued in favor of the proposed extension of the bonded period. He did so, he said, in direct line with the interest of those of his constituents who were raising grapes and distilling brandy from them.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.) defended the position of the Finance Committee.

tries of the country by this Tariff bill, during the last three months seems to have got into a very excited and nervous condition of mind. Nobody can make a motion or argument without exciting his anary imputation and expostulation. He is very much in the condition of Macbeth when he fancied that he saw Banquo's ghost at the feast, I suppose he sees the spectre of some murdered New-England industry, and the consciousness of his guilt rests upon him. All that I have to say is what Lady Macbeth said to her guests:

Sit, worthy friends. My lord is often thus, The fit is momentary; upon a thought He will again be well. If much you note him, You shall offend him and extend his passion.

The Senate, therefore, at 7 p. m., adjourned,

FRAUDS IN ARMOR PLATES.

SUPERINTENDENT COREY BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

ent of the Armor-Plate Department of the Carnegie versal suffrage did not divide families in Wyoming guting Committee to-day. He directed the work | from their husbands, manufacture. One of his duties was to look over the reports of the foremen of the shops, and see what work had been done in the previous twenty-four hours. His clock was to say that gambling was licensed in Cheyenne under a State law.

Why don't the women stamp out legalized gamthe presume the presiding officer, is hardly in order," said the presiding officer, is hardly in order," said the presiding officer, is hardly in order," said the presiding officer, what work had been done in the previous twenty-four hours, it is clerk made the report for the presiding of the presiding of the reports of the foremen of the shops, and see what work had been done in the previous twenty-four hours, it is clerk made the report for the foremen of the shops, and see what work had been done in the previous twenty-four hours, it is clerk made the report for the foremen of the shops, and see what work had been done in the previous twenty-four hours. It is clerk made the report for the foremen of the shops, and see what work had been done in the previous twenty-four hours. It is clerk made the report for the four hours.

STATEHOOD FOR NEW-MEXICO. THE BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE-SOME NAVAL MEASURES ADOPTED.

Washington, June 28.-The morning hour in House to-day was occupted with the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, and the following were passed: Creating the office of assistant chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; to suspend the restrictions regarding age in the appointment of assistant paythe Naval Academy who were on sea duty when the act of 1832 was parsed discharging them from the service; fixing the pay of the twenty-seven mates in the Navy, and providing for their re-

mates in the Navy, and providing for their retirement.

The bill providing for the admission of NewMexico as a State was considered under the special
order adopted yesterday and finally passed without a division.

Consideration was then begun of the bill authorizing the erection of a Hall of Records, under an
order adopted on May 7. Without coming to a
conclusion thereon, the lack of a quorum belag
developed, the House adjourned until to-morrow.

when he heard that the chairmen of the several committees, who had been termed the House of Lords, had met at President Choate's house and resolved to oppose the movement to go to Saratoga, he had advised Mr. Lester to drop the propo-

THEIR CAUSE. Albany, June 28 (Special).-The Committee on Suffrage gave a final hearing on woman suffrage today, and announced that on July 11 it would hold an executive session to vote on the question. Among the ladies present to favor the woman suffrage amendment were Mrs. Mary T. Burt, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Mary Putnam Jacobi and Mary Seymour Howell. The chief address was delivered by Joseph M. Carey, The enter address as the transfer of the State of Wyonding. Senator Carey gave the history of woman suffrage in Wyonding, showing the variability of the popular vote stace they began voting. He declared that untalthough women frequently voted a different ticket

Mr. Cookinham called Senator Carey's attention

said S-nator Carey, evidently in a quan-is licensing of gambling places is an exand the committee that this day an had been presented to the Constitutional and the same of the Women of the Womenstein Temperance Union. "The women of vote for an amendment to the Constitutional State want a vote," said Mrs. Burt, "In a vote for an amendment to the Constitution of the

MR. CADY WILL SUBMIT TWO AMENDMENTS TO PACILITATE THE ADOPTION OF THE

SEYMOUR PLAN. son, chairman of the Canal Committee, received to-day a letter sinned by George Clinton and Alex-

SHALL REGENTS SERVE FOR LIFE? THE TERM TO TEN YEARS-MR. DRAPER

of the State are partly under the control of the Regents and partly under that of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. Sanford's amendment provides for the appointment of the Superin-Regents. That officer is elected by the Legislature

every three years.

Mr. Sanford drew up his amendment at the sug-

gestion of the Committee on Education. It is given below:

Article 9 of the Constitution is hereby amended by adding a new section as follows: Section 2. The Regents of the University of the State of New-York are hereby continued, and shall consist of the present life members and their successors, who shall have such powers as they now possess and such further powers as may be conferred upon them by law. As vacancies occur they shall be filled in the manner now provided by law. The term of office of Regents hereafter elected shall be tneyears. At the expiration of the term of office of the present incumbent, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be elected by the Regents of the University of the State of New-York in the same manner and for the same tenure as the Secretary of the university is now elected.

The principal speech at the hearing was made by

are hereby continued, and shall consist of the present life members and their successors, who shall have such powers as they now possess and such further powers as may be conferred upon them the have the powers as may be conferred upon them the further powers as may be conferred upon them the further powers as may be conferred upon them the further powers as may be conferred upon them the further powers as may be conferred upon them the further powers as may be conferred upon them them there powers as may be conferred upon them them there powers as may be conferred upon them them there powers as may be conferred upon them them the powers as the powers of the further powers and their powers are the powers and their powers are the proposed in the powers and the term of office of Regents for the same tenure as the Secretary of the university is now elected.

The principal speech at the hearing was made by Andrew S. Draper, former Superintendent of Public Instruction. He expressed the opinion that the Regents should be elected for life, as at present. He thought that the double system of educational supervision in this State, as embraced in the Department of Public Instruction and the Board of Legents was a good one. He helieved the frietion. He was opposed to transferring any of the duties and powers of the State Department of Public Instruction would not be disturbed, and his selection to the Regents reasons for friction would be removed, while the independence of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was vested in the Board of Regents reasons for friction would be removed, while the independence of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was vested in the Board of Regents reasons for friction would be removed, while the independence of the Superintendent would not be disturbed, and his selection in the Board of Regents reasons for friction would be removed to a State Board of Education, he as a superintendent of Public Instruction would not be disturbed, and his selection in the Board of Regents persons the



## The Forum

AMERICA'S BEST AND CHEAPEST REVIEW. For JULY, JUST OUT, Contains:

The Violence of Religious Intolerance in the Republic: (a) The American Protective Association,

(b) The Riotous Career of the Know-Nothings, Professor J. B. M'MASTER Studies of the Great Victorian Writers:

(a) Carlyle's Place in Literature,
PREDERIC HARRISON The Manly Virtues and Practical Politics,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Efforts Toward Clear Aims in Education: (a) Research the Vital Spirit of Teaching President G. S. HALL (b) The Ideal Training of an American Boy

THOMAS DAVIDSON (c) Will the Co-Educated Co-Educate Their Children?
Professor MARTHA F. CROW The Health of Boston and Philadelphia, Dr. J. S. BILLINGS

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ts in the future. hearings will be given upon the amend-

INMATES TELL OF THEIR PUNISHMENT.

FURTHER CHARGES AGAINST MR. BROCKWAY AT THE ELMIRA INVESTIGATION.

gation was resumed this morning. Several in-mates were called by the prosecution to prove the mates were called or charges of cruel and inhuman treatment. The first one, James Cunnincham, said he was punished by Superintendent Brockway seven or eight times, and got from three to nine blows with the paddle each THE TERM TO TEN YEARS-MR. DRAPER time. The record shows only five punishments.

Cunningham admitted receiving demeanor reports Albany, June 28 (Special).—The Convention Committee on Education gave a hearing this afternoon on Mr. Sanford's proposed amendment to the centring the educational system of the State in the bank of the Convention of the State in the bank of the Convention of the State in the bank of the Convention of the State in the bank of the Convention of the State in the bank of the Convention of the State in the bank of the Convention of the State in the bank of the Convention of the State in the bank of the Convention of the State in the bank of the Convention of the State in the State in the bank of the Convention of the State in the bank of the Convention of the State in the bank of the Convention of the State in the bank of the Convention of the State in the bank of the Convention of the State in the State in the Convention of the State in the State in the State in the Convention of the State in Mr. Brockway. He declared that he was punished on a false charge of insolence while at the mili-tary drill. In answer to a question by Mr. Ivins he said that he deserved one of the punishments and that it had done him good. The third witness was Gottlieb Friedeback, who said he was taken to the bathroom on June 22, 1888, and his hands were held by Keepers Sample and Laseenby while Superintendent Brockway punched him in the face three or four times with his fists. His offence was planning to escape. John L. Wilson, the next witness, was at one time a Chicago journalist, and was sent from New-York in June, 1892, for forgery.

Was sent from New-York in June, 183, for longery.

He said that he was paddled and that he was guilty of the charge for which he was punished.

Dr. Wey, the Reformatory physician, was called to the witness chair and asked how many coroner's